

WEATHER

Intermittent Rain
Continued Mild
Windy

Daily Worker

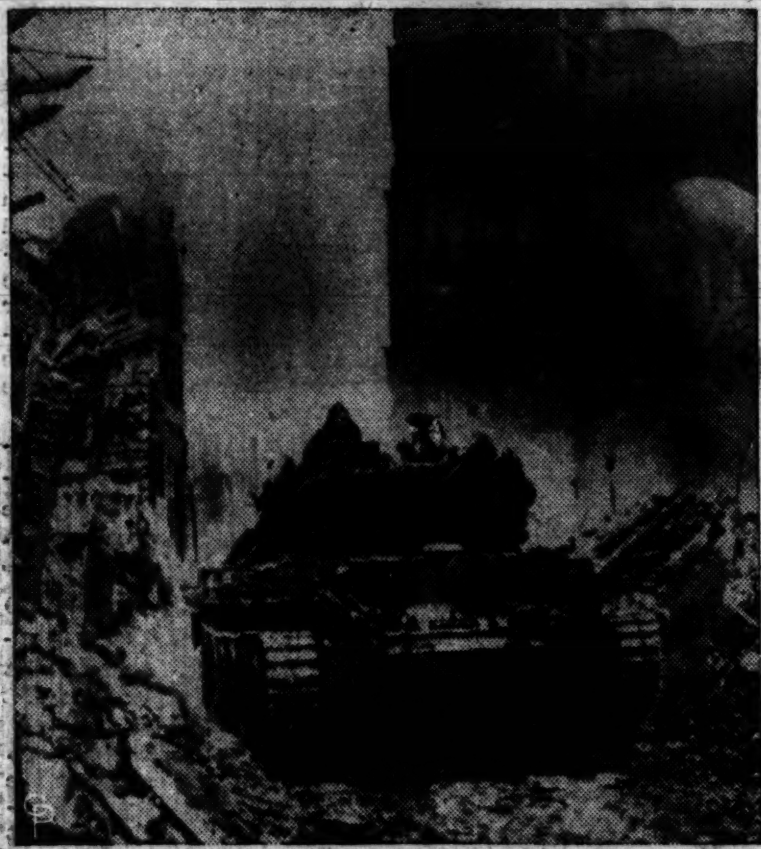
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Edition

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YANKS AT RHINE, SEIZE NEUSS



Rolling Through Uedem Ruins: A British tank advancing through the rubble in Uedem, the road junction south of Calcar taken a few days ago by the British First Army, heads for the last Siegfried Line fortifications protecting the Ruhr's northern approaches.

Artillery, Planes Shell Key Bastions; Patton Takes Trier

PARIS, March 2 (UP).—The American 9th Army crashed through to the Rhine opposite Dusseldorf today as the disorganized and desperate Germans began to flee across the historic river, abandoning the western ridge of the Ruhr Basin almost without a fight.

Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's men, streaking toward the "inner Germany" at break-neck speed, rolled into Neuss, west bank suburb of Dusseldorf, and also captured the big Ruhr iron center of Krefeld and the Dutch stronghold of Venlo and Roermond, on the Meuse.

Duisburg, Duesseldorf and Cologne—all mighty Rhine strongholds—were under day and night blasting by Allied artillery and warplanes.

At the southern end of the blazing 150-mile western front, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army seized the ancient city of Trier, a town of 80,000, breaking open the Moselle Valley invasion route to Germany.

STIFF RESISTANCE

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' American First Army was meeting stiff resistance as it closed in on Cologne.

Some 1,000 British bombers rained 3,000 tons of bombs on German troop and armor concentrations in the city.

"In some sectors, this could easily be called a rout," said one high officer on the 9th Army front, where the Yanks reeled off gains as high as 21 miles in opening the second week of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's crushing western offensive.

The hard-hitting "E" Company of the 2d Battalion, 331st Regiment of Maj. Gen. Robert C. Macon's 83d Division made the first breakthrough to the Rhine across the Cologne plains. That put four armies on Germany's "river of destiny" from Switzerland to Holland—the U.S. 9th and 7th, the French 1st and the Canadian 1st.

SPEARHEAD TO RIVER

They sent a spearhead to the river during the night and then battled into Neuss, a city of 55,000 just across the river from Duesseldorf, the Ruhr's administrative center. After a stiff fight, the only real scrap put up by the Germans Friday on the 9th Army front, the Yanks had won Neuss by nightfall, leaving only a few scattered enemy pockets to be mopped up.

Artillery of the 19th Corps on the west bank of the Rhine began battering Duesseldorf, a city of 540,000. Other guns were shelling Duisburg from the Krefeld area.

The 2nd Armored Division meanwhile swung out around Neuss and advanced several miles toward Duisburg, 11 miles to the north.

Westward along the 9th Army front, the 102d Infantry Division and the 5th Armor teamed up for a 10-mile sweep through Viersen, Anrath and into Krefeld, which was seized after a six-hour street fight. Krefeld is an industrial town of 165,000, and in the past had been a frequent target of Allied bombers.

CANADIAN ADVANCE

The Canadian First Army slugged down from the north against German resistance which suddenly collapsed. Dispatches said the Canadian front was "beginning to resemble the 9th" and that the past 12 hours in that area "were among the most significant of the war in the west since D-Day."

British forces attached to the Canadian First stormed into Weeze and then moved southward to within 10 miles of a junction with the Americans striking beyond Straelen.

The U.S. First Army, fighting through slag heaps in the Rhineland coal fields, was meeting the most stubborn Nazi resistance in the west. Hodges' men slashed ahead on a 20-mile front, widening their bridgeheads over the Erft River.

Cut Off Danzig, Take 30 Pomerania Towns

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FDR Okays Using Reich Labor

Says German Soldiers Should Rebuild Europe

—See Page 3

Williams Loses Test

Strong Floor Fight Mapped As Senate Body Rejects Him

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Captain Here Tells of Oflag 64

Relates How He Got From Nazi Prison Camp to USSR and Liberty

—See Page 4

Lewis Betrays Labor's Main Wage Fight

AN EDITORIAL

John L. Lewis, the gladiator who was going to "smash" the Little Steel formula has sprung a surprise. He has limited demands for coal miners only to such adjustments as the War Labor Board has already granted to millions of workers in other industries.

Most significant is his coup against the organized labor movement. He has refused to join in the fight to raise the general wage level to meet the rise in the cost of living.

The argument that the 15 percent wage raise ceiling in the Little Steel formula should be raised, is the key to the wage fight of the CIO and AFL. In former days Lewis, too, spoke of the even greater cost of living disadvantage of the coal miners. Now, all that is forgotten.

As for the demands which do affect the miner's income, not a single one of them is new. The CIO's Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, won portal-to-portal pay and fought out the issue successfully in court. On that basis the UMWA won its partial victory in 1943 and there should be no obstacle to winning full payment now.

DIFFERENTIAL PAY

Differentials for the second and third shift are enjoyed by many millions of workers. Only two weeks ago CIO steel workers won a contract providing differentials ordered by the WLB.

Vacations, real vacations—not just token money—are

also enjoyed by millions. And the WLB would have a hard time finding other industries where workers must pay for powder and other such equipment.

In all, those benefits are estimated to yield an advantage of about \$1.15 a day for the worker. By every WLB yardstick the miners are entitled to it.

As for the 10 cents a ton "royalties" for a fund to advance health insurance for the miners, we don't know how serious Lewis is in putting this forward. Perhaps it is like some of his usual demands for the "record." For many years, we recall, Lewis has "demanded" a 200-day guarantee but never fought for it seriously.

Undoubtedly the mining communities need a great change. In the many years under false leadership, 26 of them under Lewis, the miners have won little in the way of decent hospitals, medical care and such elementary benefits of civilization. Some mining camps have hardly changed in half a century.

INSINCERE DEMAND

But Lewis obviously is not sincere in that demand. If he were, he wouldn't follow a policy of sniping against a government that has done so much in wiping out slum and unsanitary conditions and could help in a similar program for the mines.

But even on the demand of health insurance, the miners already have precedents in other industries. Whatever insurance is arranged for the miners, it must be stated for a specific purpose, to be operated under the

insurance laws of the respective states. Otherwise it would be a club over the miners by a Lewis dictatorship that has recently doubled an election term to four years and ruled opponents off the ballot.

In face of all those precedents and a possibility to peacefully win the demands, Lewis opened negotiations by pointing a strike gun at the government and our fighting men. He shouts against "government interference" when he knows that negotiations seriously affect the war effort and stabilization.

Swinging the strike club and attacking the labor movement as he did yesterday, is not a policy calculated to win.

Nor is the policy of stabbing the labor movement in the back on its major wage fight, calculated to attract support.

RUINOUS ROAD

The miners should realize that Lewis is taking them on a ruinous road again, and insist on a program of labor unity in the wage fight. Labor wants the miners to win.

The government, too, has the obligation of assuring the miners that their demands will be considered in a most constructive light. But, as we already stated, no demands should be considered until the strike threat is removed. Nor should Lewis be given a chance even to campaign for a strike. The mines should be taken over by the government before a walkout so uninterrupted coal production will be assured.

Senate Fight Mapped as Committee Bars Williams

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Mar. 2.—A die-hard majority of Southern Democrats and Republican rejected President Roosevelt's nomination of Aubrey Williams as Rural Electrification Administrator by a 12 to 8 vote in an executive session of the Senate Agricultural Committee today.

Wallace Names Committee on Small Business

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UP).—Henry A. Wallace was sworn in as Secretary of Commerce today.

Wallace was sworn in by Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black and immediately went to work on the problem of postwar jobs. His first step was the appointment of a committee to help small business "do its full share in furnishing maximum employment."



ERIC JOHNSTON

In a written statement, he said this of the small business committee:

"It is hoped that the committee will give special attention to the problem of making available to small business adequate supplies of equity financing as well as long term loans at reasonable rates."

He promised the committee would do its best to develop the fullest use of manpower, money, credit and science toward a better peacetime world.

Following are the members of the committee:

Edward E. Brown, president of the First National Bank of Chicago; Prentiss M. Brown, former OPA head; Ralph E. Flanders, president Jones & Lamson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt.; Eric Johnston, president Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Thomas B. McCabe, president Scott Paper Co., Chester, Pa.; John W. Snyder, vice-president First National Bank of St. Louis, and Ernest G. Draper, governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

Deficiency Bill Approved in House

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UP).—The House today approved by voice vote the first deficiency bill of the new Congress. It provides \$2,453,177,125 in money and contract authorizations for the current fiscal year, and is \$315,798,336 below Budget Bureau requests.

The fight isn't over, however. Williams' chances will be better on the Senate floor. The case will go before the Senate after the manpower bill is disposed of—possibly next week.

Sen. George D. Aiken is one of the optimists on the Williams issue. Aiken, the only Republican on the committee to back Williams, told the Daily Worker he expected a better vote on the floor than was recorded in the committee room.

"Do you think the same issues are involved in the Williams case as in the Wallace case, at least in part?" the Daily Worker reporter asked.

"I should say more than in part," replied the Vermont Senator. "Mr. Williams did an excellent job with the National Youth Administration in Vermont," went on the Senator. "He kept the NYA out of politics. The charges against him are unfounded."

Some of these charges, like the one about Williams' religious beliefs, rose out of "prejudice," Aiken continued, "and should never have been brought."

One Republican Senator, who would not be quoted, predicted several Republicans would join the vote-for-Williams group.

The die-hard majority included five southern Democrats: John H. Bankhead, Ala.; Theodore G. Bilbo, Miss.; Tom Stewart, Tenn.; Richard B. Russell, Ga.; Tom Connally, Tex. Also seven Republicans: Harlan J. Bushfield, S. D., who was elected with the help of duPont funds;



WILLIAMS

Jones No Longer RFC Head, FDR States

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Jesse Jones, former Secretary of Commerce, no longer heads the Reconstruction Finance Corp., President Roosevelt told his press conference today.

The President also said that he will shortly name a new Federal Loan Administrator.

Hugh Butler, Neb.; Henrik Shipstead, Minn., ex-Farmer-Laborite; Raymond B. Willis, Ind.; George A. Wilson, Ia.; Guy Cordon, Ore., and Arthur Capper, Kan.

One southern Democrat—a newcomer in the upper chamber—Clyde R. Hoge, N. C., voted to confirm Williams.

Six other Democrats voting confirmation included: John Moses, N. D., who defeated Gerald P. Nye; Sheridan Downey, Calif.; Allen J. Ellender, La.; Burton K. Wheeler, Mont.; Scott W. Lucas, Ill., and Elmer Thomas, Okla.

City CIO Greets FDR Congress Speech

Delegates representing 600,000 New York CIO members wired President Roosevelt congratulations on his address to Congress yesterday and promised to do all in their power to support it. Action was decided on at a meeting of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council Thursday night at Fraternal Clubhouse.

Senate Response to FDR Hints at Lineup on 'Oaks'

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 2.—By their reactions to the President's report on Yalta to Congress and the nation, many Senators have thrown light on how they will meet the challenge of his forthright plea for support of the Dumbarton Oaks international peace organization.

In general the reaction to the President's speech was sober, thoughtful and favorable. There were those, however, such as Robert A. Taft (R-O), Burton K. Wheeler (D-Mont), Chapman A. Revercomb (R-WVa), and Kenneth Wherry (R-Neb), who indicated no softening in their well known all-out position against virtually any form of international cooperation. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich) alone refused to comment.

At least two Republicans and three Democrats whose past voting records on international issues, or past records before they came to Congress, appeared more hopeful as possible votes in favor of Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

But three Republicans in this doubtful category made fairly hostile or openly antagonistic comments. Ralph Brewster (Me), who is known for his facility in speaking in favor of international collaboration but voting against the President's foreign policy, was cagey but encouraging. He conceded the President's "approach to Congress was most conciliatory."

3 DOUBTFULS

Charles Tobey (NH), who in general was anti-administration on defense legislation, but in 1943 voted for trade agreements, and is now a mainstay of support for the Bretton Woods agreement, described the speech as in the nature of "a family fireside talk." He declared Roosevelt "probably was telling us as much as he could consistent with what he believed was in the best interests of the country prior to the conference at San Francisco."

At the same time three Demo-

crats whose vote on Dumbarton Oaks had been somewhat doubtful or unknown, made clear-cut, positive statements in approval. Clyde Hoge new North Carolina Senator who replaced the old Nazi sympathizer, Robert R. Reynolds, said the President "stressed unity among the Big Three."

Millard Tydings (Md), whose voting record has been divided, declared it "a very constructive achievement and a frank, full report on the Yalta conference." Likewise Richard B. Russell (Ga) thought it "a common-sense statement of the course. I hope America will take in world affairs to prevent another great holocaust."

Bourke B. Hickenlooper, a freshman senator, while conceding the President's talk showed "determination to go ahead," said gloomily that he had hoped the voting arrangement of the proposed world security council would be clarified "and was disappointed that it was not."

SOUR NOTE

Edward V. Robertson (Wyo), remarked sourly the President was "definitely playing up to Congress—seeking Congress' support. I was glad to hear him say that the Republicans were helping to win the war as much as the Democrats, and are just as anxious to win the peace."

Albert Hawkes (N. J.), who voted for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration legislation, and for the 1943 trade agreements, declared he could not "pass final judgment" until he learned about the "secret agreements" made at Yalta, which was the angle played up in the Washington Times-Herald.

Various Republicans and Democrats in House and Senate were surprisingly warm in their statements, such as Sen. Elmer Thomas (D-O), Rep. James Wadsworth (R-NY), Sen. A. B. Chandler (D-Ky), and Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D-Tenn), while at least one fairly progressive Republican, Rep. George H. Bender (O), was surprisingly critical. Bender said "there never was a critical period in history in which a speech purporting to clarify a situation left more unsaid."

An interesting development in the House was a long and on the whole conciliatory statement by Rep. George G. Sadowski (D-Mich), who while critical of Premier Stalin said "the President has been, and still is, the best friend that Poland has."

Lewis Repeats Coal Strike Threat

WASHINGTON, March 2.—John L. Lewis today launched a vicious attack on the government, its stabilization policy and the CIO and AFL for supporting the government. At the same time he renewed his strike threat in an address to the joint wage conference of bituminous coal operators and miners.

His attack on the CIO and AFL came in a denunciation of labor leaders for supporting the OPA's efforts to roll back prices.

The coal operators, through their spokesman, Charles A. O'Neill, today practically rejected the demands of the United Mine Work-

ers. Their estimate that \$400,000,000 would be added to the annual wage bill or 65 cents a ton on production costs, if all the demands were granted, were termed "false, absurd and highly incorrect" by union spokesmen.

Union leaders had earlier estimated that the wage raise would total only \$1.60 a day. O'Neill claimed it would come to \$3.30 daily.

The game of juggling figures is traditional in preliminaries of all mine wage negotiations. This goes on in public for a day or two, until small committees are named to get down to realities in closed sessions.

Eventually talks center on the few real demands. The operators' game is to hold out for some indication of a price increase on coal.

Lewis contended that every one of the demands he presented is realizable under the War Labor Board's policy. But he already filed strike notice for a poll to be taken under the Smith-Connally Act.

Replying to the operators today he said:

"If you don't accede, we'll take that right away."

In 1943 the UMWA called four strikes before an agreement was signed.

FDR Okays Use Of Reich Soldiers For Rebuilding

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UP).—President Roosevelt said today that he didn't think it was a bad idea to use German ex-soldiers after the war to repair war damage in other countries.

He made the statement at his first press conference since returning from the Crimea where he got a first hand look at some of the German destruction. What he saw prompted him to agree with the Soviet idea of using German labor for reconstruction.

He set forth his position during a discussion of his Thursday report to Congress in which he said the United States does not intend slavery for the German people. A questioner pointed out that the Soviet point of view is that Germany should provide labor to rebuild war-ravaged Russia.

Mr. Roosevelt said he did not think that particular point comes under the reparations provisions drawn up by the Big Three at Yalta. But he didn't think it would be a bad idea to use German ex-soldiers.

The American Federation of Labor is opposed to forced use of German labor for war repairs.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed interest in Chungking dispatches that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek allegedly plans to broaden and liberalize the Chinese government.

Mr. Roosevelt said a number of treaties would be submitted to the Senate for ratification besides the world security charter to be drafted at next month's San Francisco conference. These treaties, based on decisions at Yalta, will deal mostly with what he described as small details.

He declined to say whether ceding of German territory to Poland would require a treaty such as the Versailles Treaty. He supposed we would have a German treaty some day.

He also declined to say why former Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn was in Moscow and why April 25 was chosen as the opening date for the San Francisco conference.

He hadn't heard officially yet that France would join in calling the United Nations conference.

City Nears 1/3 Red Cross Goal

New Yorkers came through generously on the first day (Thursday) of the current Red Cross Drive by subscribing \$6,156,337, equal to 29.50 percent of the city's \$21,197,000 goal.

Manhattan gave \$5,036,111; the Bronx \$109,000; Brooklyn \$590,000; Queens, North Shore \$31,000; Queens, Central part, \$200,886; and Richmond \$50,000.

In announcing the first day's results, Walter L. (Red) Barber, chairman of the city drive, said, "This is one of the most decisive kickoffs in any campaign in New York City. It represents real teamwork. But let us remember that the easiest money is in and the hardest still ahead of us."

More New Bedford Job Drafts Planned

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 2 (UP).—The War Manpower Commission made a second attempt today to draft skilled workers from this city's textile mills for jobs in two high-priority tire cord plants.

State Manpower Director Harold P. Redden said textile mills here be requested to furnish and additional list of 90 names of persons to work in the two tire cord plants—Fisk Tire Co., and the Firestone Textile.

Hit Singapore For 5th Time

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UP).—India-based superfortresses today bombed Singapore for the fifth time, ying a round trip of 3,800 miles to smash major industrial installations at the great Japanese-held naval base. The War Department announced.

A Japanese broadcast said 34 American Liberator bombers accompanied by four P-38 Lightnings raided the Japanese oil center at Balikpapan, Borneo, and vicinity.

Incentives Spur Output by 40%

WASHINGTON, March 2. — A million workers in war plants using incentive plans increased production per-hour about 40 per cent in 1944, the War Production Board estimated today.

During the first 90 days of such payment for extra production plans, wages increased from 15 to 20 per cent, but unit labor cost of production decreased 10 to 15 per cent, according to John W. Nickerson, director of WPB management consultant division.

Increased production resulting was the equivalent of adding 400,000 people to the nation's working force, Nickerson said.

Fay-Bove Testimony Begins Monday

A jury of 11 men and one woman will begin to hear testimony in the trial of James Bove and Joseph S. Fay, AFL leaders accused of extortion, Monday in the criminal term of Supreme Court.

The one woman on the jury is Louise G. Harding of W. 12 St., a Red Cross worker, formerly a newspaper reporter. Two alternates, both men, have also been selected for service if needed.

Fay, vice-president of the AFL International Union of Operating Engineers, and Bove, a vice-president of the AFL Hod Carriers, Building & Common Laborers International, are accused of extorting hundreds of thousands of dollars from contractors in connection with the Delaware water project. Both pleaded not guilty.

Cut Off Danzig, Take 30 Pomerania Towns

LONDON, March 2 (UP).—The Red Army captured 30 more towns in its offensive through northern Pomerania, a Soviet communique reported tonight, and Berlin said that Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's 2nd White Russian



Here's Field Marshal Bernard L. Montgomery at the front just as his forces began their drive into Germany. The Marshal smiles confidently as his jeep travels in the midst of a huge truck convoy.

Bar Nazi Funds, U. S. Asks Americas

MEXICO CITY, March 2 (UP).—The United States appealed at the Inter-American Conference today for cooperation of other American nations to uncover substantial amounts of enemy assets that have gone underground.

The appeal was made by Oscar Cox, deputy administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration. He spoke before one of the economic subcommittees.

Cox pledged United States support to two Mexican resolutions at this conference which call upon all the Americas to help make Germany and Japan return looted property and assets and to deprive them of ways of building up financial reserves outside their borders.

"These reserves," Cox said, "will undoubtedly be used to finance the refuge of war criminals, subversive and inimical activities, underground movements and ultimately rebuilding of the German and Japanese military machines."

The committee on prosecution of the war approved a re-drafted resolution dealing with war criminals. With Spanish falangists in mind Latin delegates changed the resolution to make it effective against

"agents of totalitarian states and their satellites," instead of the original "Nazi or Nazi agents."

The resolution pledges American nations not to give asylum to war criminals, including subaltern officials, and to honor extradition requests, and will refer to the inter-American juridical committee in Rio de Janeiro the job of setting up the procedure for dealing with war criminals.

A United States-Mexico plan for strengthening the inter-American system through reorganization of the pan-American Union was adopted by the third committee.

Herlands Leaves Special State Post

William B. Herlands has left his post as special assistant state attorney general in charge of the elections fraud bureau, it was announced yesterday.

Army had cut Danzig's last rail and highway connection with the rest of Germany in a smash virtually to Pomerania's north coast, which trapped between 200,000 and 300,000 Germans against the Baltic.

Back of the advance lines, Soviet troops cleared out the southern half of the long-encircled Vistula fortress of Grudziadz, 60 miles south of Danzig, and were continuing a battle of annihilation against the 100,000 encircled Germans in Breslau, the Soviet communique said.

A third behind-the-lines battle raged southwest of Königsberg in East Prussia, where the Soviets hammered a big pocket of Germans closer to the sea and captured several towns, including the railroad station of Schoenau.

Berlin radio said strong Soviet forces were veering westward on Stettin, and had crossed the Inha River.

U. S. PLANE SUPPORT

Meanwhile, a U. S. air fleet of 1,200 bombers and more than 700 fighters flinched at Berlin, which has been attacked for the past 10 nights, and then split to blast three oil targets and a tank factory as well as Dresden and Chemnitz.

Striking less than 24 hours after President Roosevelt had told congress that Allied planes would give close tactical support to the Russians, some 450 fortresses of Maj. Gen. Earle Partridge's Third Air division hit rail yards at Dresden, only 60 miles from Soviet spearheads. Through its packed yards pass virtually all the Wehrmacht reinforcements to the Lower Silesian front.

A like number of forts of Brig. Gen. Howard Turner's First Air Division battered Chemnitz, and bombed the Bohlen synthetic oil plant near Leipzig and the Rositz oil refinery south of Berlin.

Great columns of Soviet tanks, guns, tractors, jeeps, fuel tanks and armor-borne infantry were reported streaming through the blasted forts of the Germans' Pomeranian line to consolidate the drive to the sea and mass strength for the drives on Berlin and Stettin, Moscow dispatches said.

Other strong forces were moving into the Oder bridgeheads immediately east of Berlin, Moscow said, building up a huge backlog of power despite sharp deterioration of fighting conditions brought on by an unexpected thaw, topped by several days of heavy rains.

Stunted, shaggy Siberian horses from remote Asiatic Russia were drawing lines of light carts packed with Soviet equipment.

The thrust through Pomerania had been one of the most brilliant of Rokossovsky's many exploits. Photographs published in Moscow showed his troops had bitten through fortifications fully as formidable as those of the Siegfried line in the west, including subway like tunnels 100 feet under the ground and subterranean power stations.

Kosher Meat Points Increased

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UP).—The OPA announced tonight that ration point values of a number of kosher meats will be increased effective Sunday.

The increases range from 1 to 5 points. Kosher meats affected include beef short ribs, chuck, brisket, plate, Hamburger, Sausage, ready-to-eat meats and variety meats.

OPA said the changes bring meat values in line with March point values for meats generally. Changes in point values of non-kosher meats were announced earlier in the week.

Special to the Daily Worker

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—A spectacular "invasion" by the U. S. Marines of a San Francisco newspaper office went unnoticed by the commercial press here.

A contingent of 75 indignant

Leathernecks landed in the office of William Randolph Hearst's Examiner to protest a front-page editorial which inferentially blamed the high cost of lives at Iwo Jima on the government's failure to place Gen. Douglas MacArthur in supreme command of all Pacific operations.

The Marines established a "beachhead" in the office and had the situation "well in hand" until police

and Navy shore patrol arrived in answer to a riot call.

The editorial claimed the Marine Corps is paying "perhaps too heavily" for the Iwo invasion.

Witnesses reported the Leathernecks roared into the office, gave managing editor William Wren "a considerable scare," demanded retraction of the editorial and urged

Wren to phone Hearst requesting

the father of yellow journalism cease his campaign for a MacArthur promotion.

The Marines were said to have departed with a promise to "return tomorrow" if no action were forthcoming. No arrests were made, and Wren admitted the riot call was "utterly unnecessary" but was made by "some excited person."

Two Leathernecks, according to a Navy spokesman, talked to Wren in his office, but the editor declined to comment on the conversation.

Asked whether a telephone call was made to Hearst, Wren replied, "No comment."

Marines Land on Hearst; His Press Smothers Story

Captain Here Tells How He Got From Oflag 64 to USSR and Liberty

By JOHN MELDON

I interviewed Capt. Ernest Gruenberg at his 418 Central Park West apartment a few days after he got back to America from the Soviet Union, following a dramatic escape from German prison camp, Oflag 64 in Poland. Capt. Gruenberg was taken prisoner on D-Day-2, 1944, when he parachuted over Normandy and landed beyond his drop zone. He was just sitting down to dine when I interviewed him. He surveyed the dinner table with deep satisfaction and said, his eyes twinkling:

"Y'know, I think one of the things that kept me going while in Oflag 64, was the thought that if I lived, someday I'd sit down to apple pie like this." On the table in front of the youthful captain was a steaming golden pie his mother's cook had especially prepared for him. It certainly looked like something worthwhile coming home to.

During his confinement in Oflag 64, occupied only by American officers, Capt. Gruenberg kept busy at two things... trying to survive on the inadequate prison fare, and conducting a veritable full time college he had organized. The 29-year-old Jewish officer is a doctor by profession. He enlisted in the Army after serving one year internship at a Washington, D. C. federal hospital. In Oflag 64, he set up classes which nearly 200 officers attended, taught by 30 instructors among the Americans. Classes were held in science, mathematics, languages, American history and literature and other subjects.

"We were getting along swell," Gruenberg laughed, "until that fellow Zhukov sabotaged it."

WAITED FOR ZHUKOV

From June 8, 1944 until the fateful night of Jan. 21, 1945, Capt. Gruenberg was in prison—but that night Zhukov was raising merry hell with the supermen and Gruenberg and his fellow prisoners were told to pack and move to the rear. He and several American officers quietly dropped out of line and hid until the Russians came.

"We hid in a Polish manor house," Capt. Gruenberg said, "and that night I heard the first distant rumble of the approaching Red Army. It was sweet music to my ears. We had told some Polish peasants to tip the Russians off we were there, but the Russians came through so fast, they didn't even stop. The Polish population lined the road for miles, and from the manor house we could hear their voices ringing and falling in a constant shriek of cheers. The Russians went by at 40 to 50 miles an

hour in long armored columns."

Later, he said, several Russian officers at the tail end of the column stopped off briefly and looked them over.

"What did they say to you?" I asked.

"They grinned and said 'Ah, how interesting. Goodbye, we're going to Berlin.'"

TOWARD USSR

For the next 11 days, Gruenberg and his pals travelled eastward toward the Soviet Union.

"The roads were streaming with humanity," he recalled. "The Red Army going one way, the population going two directions... the Germans scrambling west and the Poles and liberated Russians singing on the way home. It was an unforgettable sight."

Capt. Gruenberg expects another assignment in the Army as soon



CAPT. ERNEST GRUENBERG

as he has been given official leave to rest up.

HAPPY FAMILY

It was a happy family who were dining with the young officer the evening I interviewed him. His

mother and father beamed across the table at him as he spoke... and he obviously was playing down his experiences. His attractive wife, Lillian, sat beside him, hardly able to repress her happiness in having her husband home safe. She works at the International Projector Corp., in Manhattan on war work, is a member of Local 475, UE, and is a department union steward.

"One last thing I feel I should tell you, is this," Capt. Gruenberg remarked. "The American officers in prison have the highest morale. I know this goes for the enlisted men whose plight is much tougher. The officers held the Germans in contempt, wouldn't deal with them individually, and prevented any discrimination against American Jewish officers. Among the German prison authorities, the guards and civilians, there was absolutely no sign of opposition or revolt against Hitler. There was a little grumbling here and there, but all the Germans were toeing the mark—with no back talk."

Upstate Mayors Aroused Over Dewey's Grab-All Budget Policy

A movement of upstate mayors is developing against Gov. Dewey's budget policies, according to an editorial in the Yonkers Herald Statesman, prominent GOP newspaper.

The editorial, which appeared Tuesday, cited with approval Mayor Curtiss E. Frank's testimony before the public hearing on the Governor's budget in Albany two weeks ago. The Yonkers mayor, a Republican, had charged at the hearing that Gov. Dewey does not understand the financial problems of the state's communities and had made no adequate provision for them.

"The Mayor of Buffalo, for example, is reported to be rallying other mayors on the basis of Mr. Frank's contentions, in the hope that the request for additional municipal aid from state revenues may be bolstered..." the Yonkers paper said.

The editorial appeared on the eve of the Assembly debate on the budget. In the debate, the Democrats asked that \$75,000,000 of this year's \$87,000,000 state surplus be returned to the communities, as well as diversion of the \$18,000,000 estimated yield from cigaret tax. They

were beaten by the GOP majority after the Governor cracked the whip over recalcitrants.

BUFFALO CONFERENCE

A conference last week of the Buffalo delegation to the State Legislature, consisting of six Republicans and three Democrats, and the members of the City Council decided to enlist the support of other municipalities in a campaign to get the Governor to release the \$75,000,000. The conference was called by Mayor Joseph J. Kelly.

Sen. Walter J. Mahoney, leading GOP senator, told the conference the issue was not political and that all members of the Buffalo delegation favored legislation to give greater aid to the municipalities.

William E. Robertson, president of the United Taxpayers League, also demanded the Governor return the budget surplus to the "depressed municipalities where it is sorely needed." He maintained that Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Troy and Yonkers were also in serious financial straits.

The budget was passed by the Assembly Wednesday and goes to the Senate early next week. Even if the Senate approves it, it is still possible to get more money for the municipalities through special legislation or through Gov. Dewey's supplemental budget. The governor is likely to yield, however, only if pressure becomes overwhelming.

Addes to Take Draft Physical

DETROIT, March 2 (UP).—George Addes, acting president of the CIO United Auto Workers, said he would report for selective service physical examination today. Jess Ferrazza, president of the striking Briggs Local 212 of the UAW-CIO, revealed also he will report to the army March 15.

Addes, 34, said he would request no deferment and was "ready to do my part." Ferrazza is 26, and ends his tenure Saturday as president of Local 212.

In neither case was the Army summons connected with UAW present strikes.

Social Democrats Plan Conference

LONDON, March 2.—The British Labor Party has summoned a conference next week to discuss the future of the Labor Socialist International.

The conference, which has direct bearing on the results of the recent world labor conference here, will include representatives of those countries affiliated to the Socialist International before the war—Belgium, Italy, Holland, France, Norway, Palestine, Czechoslovakia, Spain and Poland.

Memorial for Sgt. Jacobou

Memorial services for Sgt. Andrew Miltiades Jacobou, veteran of the Spanish resistance to the Axis invasion, who was killed in action at Leyte last Dec. 11, will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 1 p. m. at the Greek Church, 359 W. 24 St., by the Pan Cyprian Brotherhood, Greek organization of which he was vice-president.

Miltiades, as he was known by his comrades in Spain, entered the U. S. Army shortly after Pearl Harbor, and participated in many campaigns in the Pacific, including the invasion of Guam. He was a member of Local 89 of the Food Workers, AFL, and a member of the Communist Party. He is survived by his widow and a two-and-a-half year old daughter.

NMU Host to Mrs. Roosevelt

Mrs. Roosevelt a guest at NMU Graduation. The National Maritime Union, which has a perfect no-strike record during the war and intends to keep that record, was host last Saturday to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the union announced yesterday.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who addressed the 11th graduating class of the NMU Leadership Training School conducted at union headquarters, 346 W. 17 St., told her audience of merchant seamen that continued cooperation and mutual understanding among all groups and peoples are necessary for full employment in postwar America.

Most of Press Backs FDR Plea On World Body

The American press yesterday supported in the main President Roosevelt's appeal that the country assume its full responsibility in a world security organization. Some anti-Administration newspapers came along with a "yes, but" endorsement of the report on Yalta delivered to Congress by the Commander-in-Chief on Thursday some very openly hostile while others remained silent.

The New York Times pointed out that because the method of collaboration pursued at Yalta will bring constructive results "in the American interest," the President is entitled "to appeal for strong American endorsement of the agreements..."

The New York Herald Tribune declared ratification of a policy which commits the country to full participation in solving the economic and political problems of all liberated areas "cannot be lightly or irresponsibly withheld."

The New York Post declared Yalta's political unity for lasting peace can be achieved by "the people speaking through their democratic processes."

The New York Telegram said postwar peace and security depend on whether European allies "are sincerely obligated to keep the peace."

A highly personalized news story in PM found that "reservationism"—a strange blend of perfectionism and prejudice—still remains to be dispelled if a new security organization is to be more successful than the League of Nations.

LAWRENCE LAMENTS

The New York Sun lines up with the Daily Mirror as seeing the whole thing as a "compromise with a dictator." David Lawrence of the Sun in fierce antagonism considered the event a "sad occasion" for Americans because no one knows "at what moment world peace can be disturbed if the head of the Russian government is not given his way again." The Mirror continues its long screech on whether the Soviet Union will join the war in the Pacific.

The Journal American and Daily News remained silent.

The Detroit Free Press said the President's speed in making a report is a hopeful sign of "a new relationship between the President, the American Congress and the people."

British Hail FDR Faith in U. S.

LONDON, March 2 (UP).—British newspapers generally hailed President Roosevelt's speech to Congress as an expression of confidence that the United States is now ready to assume the full role in world affairs which it rejected in 1920.

The Times said the President spoke as one confident that his country was ready to undertake under his leadership a share commensurate with its great power in the responsibility for keeping the peace.

"If his confidence proves well founded," the newspaper said, "the new league will start upon its task with immeasurable advantages over the old. Instead of reposing in effect on the support of the powers of western Europe, and those ambiguously pledged, it will be sustained by the greatest power of the New World, which stood aloof in 1920."

The daily express paid tribute to President Roosevelt's statesmanship and described the speech as an "uncompromising, blunt challenge to his own people..." Roosevelt's words need no embellishment or emphasis from these islands. People here recognize the quality of this man and are happy that America should have such a splendid representative in the councils of the world.

News Capsules

Upholds Right to Reject Bias Ad

In Troy, N. Y., Supreme Court Justice Murray upheld a newspaper's right to edit or turn down **DISCRIMINATORY ADVERTISING**. Murray dismissed an injunction suit brought by Camp-of-the-Pines, Inc., which tried to restrain the New York Times from refusing an ad containing the words "SELECTED CLIENTELE." Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY chancellor, announced the university will drop all racial and religious questions heretofore asked applicants. This is a further rebuff to the "quota" system by which Dr. Harlan H. Horner of the American Dental Association hoped to limit the number of Jewish students.

In Elizabeth, N. J., four **GAMBLERS** arrested in a raid on Dec. 15, were given a choice: get **WAR JOBS** within two weeks or go to **JAIL** for one to two years. County Judge Walter L. Hetfield added a fine of \$5,500—with no choice. A \$50,000,000 **POSTWAR CIVIC CENTER** for Brooklyn approached reality when a contract was signed in City Hall by the city and five

Brooklyn saving banks. Areas near Brooklyn's Borough Hall will be rehabilitated as part of the plan.

PVT. ROBERT FRITZMEIER, former executive secretary of the Cleveland (Ohio) Council for American-Soviet Friendship, was reported killed in action, according to a telegram received by his wife. Before joining the Army in July, 1944, he had worked with the Cleveland YMCA, the Youth Council of NAACP, the American Youth Congress and the American Youth for a Free World. When killed, he was serving with Gen. Patton's Third Army.

Stone 20 Years On Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UP).—Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone today completed his 20th year on the bench of the Supreme Court. He is now two years past the retirement age of 70, but there is no indication that he plans to quit despite recent rumors to that effect. Stone will be honored tomorrow night at a dinner given by his present and former law clerks.

Union Lookout

- Robeson's a Union Man
 - Yonkers Makes a Good Try
- by Dorothy Loeb



Paul Robeson, now playing Othello in San Francisco, finds time for union activities. He'll make a guest appearance at a National Maritime Union meeting there next Tuesday. . . . The international executive board of the CIO American Communications Association met in New York Feb. 15 to 18 and passed resolutions hailing the world labor conference, and the Crimea Conference. The board also adopted a resolution endorsing the leadership of CIO President Philip Murray and another calling for support to the Kilgore manpower bill. . . . The Cutters Educational Forum, which includes members of Cutters Local 10 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, is starting a series of Thursday night discussions this week. There'll be six in all, beginning at 7:30 p.m. at the Mallin Studios, 225 W. 46 St. Teachers from the Jefferson School will do the discussion-leading.

The City CIO will hold an emergency city-wide shop stewards conference tomorrow at the Riverside Plaza Hotel to deal with the problem created by refusal of the public members of the War Labor Board to recommend upward revision of the Little Steel formula. . . . Yonkers trade unionists did a marvelous job in lining up community organizations behind the Ives-Quinn State FEPC bill. One of the most representative delegations the city has ever seen put the heat on Assemblyman Malcolm Wilson who had announced he was going to vote against the merger. Clergymen, doctors, lawyers, businessmen, civic leaders and union leaders all turned out. Main credit for organizing the delegation, I'm told, goes to Local 453 of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers. The delegation was good but not good enough. Wilson still led the fight against the bill in the Assembly.

A testimonial dinner honoring William Z. Foster, pioneer labor leader and vice-president of the Communist Political Association, will be held March 23 at Tom Mooney Hall, 13 Astor Pl. Louis Weinstock, secretary-treasurer of Painters District Council 9, and Ben Gold, international president of the Fur and Leather Workers, are co-chairmen. They've sent invitations to 150 or more local unions. The party celebrates Foster's 50th anniversary in the labor movement. . . . The Screen Office and Professional Employees Guild has merged with Local 1 of the United Office and Professional Workers. . . . Len Goldsmith, former New York Times leader of the Newspaper Guild, is now editor of the State, County and Municipal Workers newspaper.

A plain-speaking pamphlet on the Harry Bridges deportation case has just been issued by the Bridges Victory Committee. It calls a spade a spade and then uses the same to shovel the facts around. The pamphlet, called Biddle's Private War Against Harry Bridges, can be obtained from the committee at 23 W. 26 St. . . . You probably know that the AFL Bakers Union made one of the largest birthday cakes in birthday cake history in celebration of the Red Army anniversary the other day. In case you were worrying about what happened to it, it was eaten by servicemen at Halloran Hospital, Staten Island.

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NMU Urges FDR to Seize Mines, Prevent Strike

A plea to President Roosevelt for action now to block the strike moves of John L. Lewis went out yesterday from officers of the CIO National Maritime Union.

In a wire to the White House, they condemned incitement to strike as "just as much an act of treason as a sitdown strike of capital."

They assured the President of popular support

in any move he might make to head off strike action and said they believed the first necessary step to be "government seizure of the mines immediately."

"We know that such action on your part will make it easier for the general public as well as the labor movement to receive fair consideration and action on the justified grievances of the miners without any interruption of production," they wired.

Detroit Threatened By General Strike

DETROIT, March 2 (UP).—Seven factories were shut down today by walkouts of 24,300 CIO United Auto Workers members as strikes spread to three more Detroit war plants.

Two other plants were down because of a parts shortage caused by the strikes, and scattered layoffs through other Chrysler factories brought the total idle workers to more than 34,000.

Latest plants to strike were the DeSoto Warren unit, where 2,800 employees protested against use of railroads to haul material formerly hauled by Dodge interplant drivers; Briggs Eight-Mile plant, where 850 were out in sympathy with Mack Avenue strikers, and Briggs Mel-drum, a storage plant employing 225.

The ever-growing threat to war production was expected to bring action by the National War Labor Board.

A regional WLB spokesman said the Detroit situation now was under consideration at Washington and that union leaders and management representatives probably would be summoned to Washington tomorrow.

Richard T. Frankenstein, UAW international vice president, told the WLB that the policy of firing workers was the cause for the strikes at the Chrysler Corporation and Briggs Manufacturing Company.

General Strike Threat Looms in Detroit

By HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, March 2.—Trotzkyites and other defeatist forces may be able to provoke a general strike in this war center unless there is immediate drastic action by the National War Labor Board and other

government agencies.

Jess Ferrazza, Trotzkyite president of Briggs Local 212, which is out on strike, revealed steps looking toward the general strike here last night when he said that a meeting at Briggs Hall had initiated a city-wide organization of stewards and committeemen.

Developments at a meeting of Dodge main plant strikers last night confirmed the danger.

Walter Reuther, double-talking vice-president of the CIO United Auto Workers, addressing the meeting failed to urge a return to work. He devoted most of his talk to a blast against the War Labor Board.

George F. Addes, acting UAW president, blamed both an "irresponsible faction" in the union and management efforts to "destroy the union" for the strike. CIO leaders in Washington urged return to the job to prevent Congress from passing anti-labor legislation, he said.

Richard Frankenstein, another UAW vice-president, made a direct appeal for an end to the strike, warning that it endangered the war effort and the labor movement as a whole.

Mike Novak, Dodge Local 3 president, and Art Grudzen, treasurer, spoke against a return to work. Vincent Bogadich, executive board member, made a motion for a return under a 10-day truce which would be followed by a new strike if discharged workers were not reinstated.

CIO Wage Parley to Precede Garden Rally

CIO national leaders, participating in a World Unity rally at Madison Square Garden Monday night, March 12, will come direct from an extraordinary session of the CIO executive board in Washington. The board meeting will plan next steps in labor's fight for readjusting of the Little Steel formula.

The Garden meeting will feature the first reports by American delegates, returning from the World Trade Union Conference in London, and will rally support behind the Big Three Crimea conference decisions. Besides Philip Murray, CIO president, speakers will include Mayor LaGuardia, Sidney Hillman and R. J. Thomas.

Cleveland CIO Reaffirms No-Strike Stand

CLEVELAND, March 2.—Cleveland CIO members reaffirmed their no-strike pledge Wednesday night, declaring that a policy of dropping the no-strike pledge is a "surrender to the provocations of those who deliberately seek to jeopardize the best interests of the American workers in this period and in the future."

The resolution was adopted enthusiastically by delegates to the Cleveland CIO Council, representing a membership of 100,000. It was a pointed commentary on repudiation of the pledge recently announced by Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers Union, and the pro-strike policies of John L. Lewis and of Samuel Wolchok, CIO United Retail and Wholesale Union.

Behind Detroit's Strike Incitement

By GEORGE MORRIS

Anticipating that results of the United Automobile Workers referendum soon to be announced will show a large majority for upholding of the no-strike pledge, disruptive elements within the union have decided to scrap the pledge.

This is one of the obvious purposes of the unauthorized strike movement that has suddenly been launched in Detroit. At this writing more than 34,000 are idle in plants working on B-29 engines, tanks and other key war equipment.

Vice-president Walter Reuther, is playing his usual double role. Formally, as a union officer, he is compelled to join with others in appeals to strikers to return to work. But the ringleaders of the strikes are his staunchest caucus agents.

Reuther's people raised the "we want Lewis back cry" at a strike meeting of Dodge workers. With workers of several Briggs Manufacturing plants joining the walkout movement the Trotzkyite-Socialist contingent of Reuther's "federative" caucus enters the field.

PLANNED EARLIER

The strike movement is a delayed development of plans which were to be put into effect during the Montgomery-Ward walkouts in Detroit last December.

Resolute steps by pro-CIO forces and exposure of the plot to influence the union's referendum, blocked the Reuther effort to arouse sympathy strikes among the auto workers.

The pro-Lewis forces in Detroit now believe that they can take advantage of John L. Lewis' strike sabre-rattling, and apparently count on the absence of president R. J. Thomas in Europe where he attended the World Labor Conference.

But the greatest advantage they count upon is the policy of provocation by Detroit companies which are ignoring the long-standing procedure for settling production-rate disputes, discipline and such matters. Some companies simply discharge workers or shift classifications, arbitrarily.

The feeling that war production for some of them is nearing the end and a desire to plan for civilian work; is also related to the companies' provocations. They aim to unburden themselves of union contracts which they believe are too favorable to labor for peacetime days.

COUNT ON HELP

But the companies would not attempt their provocations if they were not fully assured that there are elements in labor ranks just as eager as themselves to have strikes. Hence, despite the professed "militancy" of these new leading the Detroit strikes, they

are actually in harmony with the most vicious employers. They lead their unions to play into the hands of those employers.

The newspaper PM, dropping even the flimsy explanations for "exceptions" to the no-strike pledge it once used, is now all out in a campaign of support for the worst of the ring-leaders. Yesterday PM ran a half-page story in defense of the Trotzkyite leaders of Briggs, Local 212, the worst offenders of the no-strike pledge. They are credited with 160 stoppages since Pearl Harbor. And PM admits in its head over the story that "U. S. Faces Worst Labor Crisis of War."

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Chiang's Latest Maneuver

THE American public must not be misled by the latest decision of the Chinese central government to call a "people's assembly" in November for the purpose of inaugurating constitutional government. So long as such proposals are coupled with a refusal to unite with the Communists and really mobilize China for war, this is merely dust in China's eyes, a maneuver to gain time in Chungking's relations with the United States.

China has often been promised a constitution; all democrats have demanded it. But the assembly will be "elected" in an atmosphere of repression, in the absence of freedom of speech and assembly, in a condition of suspended civil war. Thus, it can hardly be a real step forward, only another twig in the fig-leaf of dictatorship.

This becomes even clearer when we examine the Generalissimo's attitude toward the Communists. For example, he says that "before the Japanese invasion we were a united nation. Today, but for the Communists and their armed forces, we are a united nation." This is a ghastly joke, when we remember that China had to overcome an eight-year civil war to unite against Japan in 1937. It is ghastly when you know (as all American correspondents who have been in China know) that the central government's authority is lower today than it ever was before.

Chiang talks as though the existing dictatorship is efficiently conducting the war, and a democratic coalition, proposed by the Communists, would be a loose, unworkable affair. But what could be more inefficient than the present clique in Chungking! As for a coalition—why, it would galvanize China's armies, give hope to the hundreds of millions in the occupied area, and it would give all democrats a perspective of continued unity after the war.

As Chou En-lai explained in mid-February, the recent Kuomintang offers of unity, including the idea of an American general to head the Communist forces, were predicated on the actual dissolution of the guerilla armies. What the Kuomintang could not accomplish by a direct attack and blockade, it still strives to achieve, all the while pretending to be anxious for unity. The Generalissimo repeated those old offers on Thursday, but the intense hostility remains.

Why does Chiang make his latest maneuver at this time? Because he knows and admits that the American people—like the Chinese people—are fed up with the bureaucracy. He knows that the United States must make basic decisions in the coming weeks. He wants to gain time; he is banking on those American circles who wish to by-pass China and attempt the defeat of Japan single-handed.

But the American reply must be clear: we want unity. We want a united China to help win the war. And we should extend aid to the Chinese Communist-led guerillas directly, and make contact with them in northern China while insisting that the policies of the central government change.

The Wallace Victory

HENRY WALLACE'S confirmation as Secretary of Commerce was a brilliant victory for the people and a great step forward for the entire nation.

If the dam of organized Senate resistance to him collapsed, it was because of the immense popular pressure, which left little doubt where America stood on the issue of his confirmation.

The nation was so thoroughly aroused and shaken by this struggle because of the wide recognition that behind it lay the fateful problem of what course the nation was to pursue after the war. The fight for Wallace was a fight for the domestic phase of that new epoch in world relations heralded by Crimea, and America sensed it.

A striking aspect of the Wallace vote was its non-partisan character. More than a quarter of the Republican members backed Wallace, as did the bulk of the polltax Senators. The defense of FDR's full-employment program, symbolized and implemented by the Wallace appointment, was undertaken by a Republican who pointedly stated he had never voted for FDR.

Yet it would be naive to think that the same lineup will hold automatically for all issues. The Wallace confirmation itself is only an initial step in executing the President's program. The people have to be alert, for instance, against any attempt to cripple Department of Commerce agencies like the Export-Import Bank by those who still desire to carry on the vendetta against Wallace.

The same anti-FDR gang that fought Wallace is also fighting the confirmation of Aubrey Williams as Rural Electrification Administrator, and for similar reasons. The struggle for Wallace must now be carried over into the struggle for Williams' confirmation.

TEAMWORK WILL PUT IT OVER



Between the Lines

Spotlight on China

by Joseph Starobin

THE aftermath of the Crimea Conference has put the problems of the war in the Far East on a new plane of urgency. Apart from the major emphasis of the President last Thursday—that the United States must rise

to the responsibilities and ratify our entrance into the world security organization—I think his approach to the war in Asia was most significant. For he said in so many words:

"quite naturally, the Crimean conference concerned itself only with the European war and with the political problems of Europe—and not with the Pacific war."

We had previously had two separate indications along the same lines. The first was contained in the communique from Alexandria which went out of its way to emphasize that the Pacific had not been discussed at Yalta. The second came on Thursday in the reports of the three correspondents who travelled with Mr. Roosevelt. As they put it, "Soviet eligibility had been well established in Europe" as far as its participation in the San Francisco conference along side of many other nations which are at war with both Germany and Japan.

Now it is clear from all this that our highest leaders have no animus on this subject; they take it for granted that the Soviet Union is a Far Eastern power of great proportions; they know that at least a million Japanese soldiers have been neutralized on the Manchurian border. One might almost say that many military and political leaders are by no means certain that they actually desire the Soviet Union's physical participation in the Far Eastern phase of the war.

To say this does not in any way minimize the character of the Crimea accord as a guiding line for the world harmony of the great nations. It does mean, however, that we Americans must re-examine what is happening and where we are going in Asia. I refer specifically to the problem of coalition warfare with China.

Important Implications

At the present moment, on Iwo Jima Island, we are getting a glimpse of the price which the

United States must pay in any attempt to defeat the Japanese by ourselves. We must not shrink from any price to defeat Japan—yet it is true that any perspective of by-passing China to land on Japan itself has important implications.

It means that the bulk of Japan's army, with a powerful new industrial base in Manchuria, still remains untouched. And according to Gen. Joseph Stilwell himself, Japan has four million men on the mainland. It means also that the bureaucratic, landlord-ridden autocracy in Chungking would succeed in gaining exactly what they have been hoping for. The present government in Chungking can best be compared with the Polish government-in-exile, except for the fact that it is not in exile (fortunately or unfortunately).

The Chungking bureaucracy would like to do what the reactionary Poles could not do, and that is to ride back into control of most of China with a minimum of concessions to Chinese democracy, with the unmistakable intention of precipitating civil war against the Chinese Communists and all the other democratic forces.

The United States is therefore at a crossroads in its military and political policy, and one is connected with the other. The way in which Japan shall be defeated makes a great deal of difference in the cost of the war, and the kind of Asia we shall have.

A unilateral blow at Japan proper is one thing. A pincers at Japan from the Chinese mainland and from the Marianas and Philippines is something else again. And the relative weight of one method in relation to another is very important. My impression is that the decisions on this matter are still hanging fire.

Putting Up Grand Maneuver

In China itself, the Kuomintang leaders are putting up a grand maneuver. They are calling a

Kuomintang congress for this spring, and a constitutional convention in November. But what kind of convention can this be unless democracy is granted, unless the dictatorship is lifted, unless the attitude toward the Communists is changed? Chiang Kai-shek pretends in his speech that China is efficiently conducting the war and that a coalition with the Communists would weaken that efficiency. But for anyone who knows the truth about Chungking—this is a laughable perversion of the facts, and only exposes how desperately the Kuomintang wants to gain time at the expense of real unity.

The United States has thus far been giving definite aid to Chungking; opening the Ledo road, for example, and having Donald Nelson reorganize Chungking's production. On the surface, at least, the American ambassador, Gen. Patrick Hurley has been urging unity between the Communists and the Kuomintang.

But when the negotiations broke down in mid-February, Gen. Weydemeyer announced that the United States has hitherto been bound by a pledge not to give direct help to the Eighth Route Army. This could be interpreted as a sign that no real hope for unity exists, and therefore Washington must make the decision to give aid to all Chinese who are fighting, the Chinese Communists in the first place. Now Hurley is returning to Washington, where the problem as a whole must be reviewed.

Americans must ask themselves: shall we try to win the war in Asia alone, when millions of Chinese could easily be mobilized to assault the major Japanese forces on the mainland?

And how can we expect to realize our classic hope for an independent, united, and progressive China—the keystone of a democratic Asia—unless we insist upon a genuine and far-reaching changes in Chungking's attitude toward the Communists and the 90 million Chinese behind them?

Worth Repeating

THE TRAGIC DEATH of Constantine Oumansky, Soviet ambassador to Mexico, was noted by Joseph E. Davies in the current Soviet Russia Today, when he writes in warm tribute: Ambassador Oumansky was a man of great ability, of brilliant mental gifts, and of high and altruistic purpose. He served his government and his people devotedly and proudly. His death means a great loss to his government and his people. It means a loss also to the United Nations in their effort to create a decent and durable peace. His friends will miss him and his wife, with vivid and affectionate memory.

Today's Guest Column

ONE of the truly democratic institutions of China, which has operated since 1938 in both "Kuomintang" and "Communist" China has received far less attention over here than it deserves. This is the Chinese Industrial Cooperative Movement which is represented in this country by Indusco, Inc., at 425 Fourth Ave., New York City. Another, operating, however only in the guerilla areas, is the North China Trade Union Federation.

As an illustration of the failure of important American bodies to recognize their importance all of the funds transmitted to China by the CIO, AFL and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen from their Allied War Relief Committees have gone to the Chinese Association of Labor. These funds are sizeable in U. S. currency, immense in Chinese terms. In 1943, American labor sent \$600,000 to China through this channel. In 1944, \$650,000. While some locals and probably quite a few individual trade unionists also made direct contributions to Indusco and to the guerillas through the China Aid Council, the fact remains that the great bulk of American labor aid to China goes exclusively to the Chinese Association of Labor. It is not generally recognized that the



by Frederick V. Field

Chinese Association of Labor is neither a trade union nor the representative of a labor movement. It is nothing but a demagogic front under the Chungking Ministry of Social Affairs, one of the most backward and reactionary bureaus of the feudal clique, and its major function is to prevent the development of an independent and democratic labor movement. The main task of its president, Chu Hsueh-fan, is to represent Chinese "labor" at the International Labor Organization meetings, before trade unions in this country and in Great Britain, and at the recent World Trade Union Conference in London.

Any one interested can obtain a few vignettes about Chu Hsueh-fan and his organization in Iona Ralf Sues' *Shark's Fins and Millet*. They can get the whole story of the Chinese Association of Labor as it is contrasted to the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives and to the genuine labor movement of the Northwest in Nym Wales' excellent new book, *The Chinese Labor Movement*.

LACK of information and lack of contacts explain the policy so far pursued by American labor in distributing funds to their Chinese allies. Indusco and the magnificent work which it helps to support in China are not well enough known here. Nor is it suffi-

U.S. Union Aid to China By-Passes Its Labor Movement

ciently appreciated that the Chinese Industrial Cooperative Movement, functioning as it does in a war-torn semi-feudal and semi-colonial country, in itself constitutes a genuine labor movement, even though it does not go under the name of trade unionism.

The North China Trade Union Federation, in common with all the heroic activities of the north and northwest guerilla bases, has suffered from the suicidal blockade imposed by the Kuomintang. Nevertheless through the excellent reporting of Israel Epstein of *Allied Labor News* and now by way of Nym Wales' book we have a good deal of information on the composition and importance of these unions, which number a million strong.

The time has certainly come when our great trade union organizations should familiarize themselves with the struggles of labor in China so as to be able to distinguish between what is prowar and democratic and what is not. Nym Wales is fully justified in writing that "American and British labor have, in the past, paid too little attention to the problems of the labor movement in China, and to the general political and economic situation there which so profoundly affects not only the Allied war effort but the whole question of postwar development." American labor must look into this question and perhaps one of the best ways to do so would be to follow Nym Wales' suggestion of sending a delegation to make friendly contacts with Chinese labor.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

W. K. Kelsey Defends
Bretton Woods Bill

Detroit, Mich.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The well-known commentator of the News, W. K. Kelsey, takes a crack at the snipers and opponents of the Bretton Woods bill, including indirectly at the Free Press, which has come out against the stabilization fund agreement.

"The Free Press calls the stabilization fund an 'untried and potentially dangerous experiment in currency stabilization,' and refers to the opinions of those in Congress who favors the Bretton Woods agreement as 'whims and chimeras of politicians. . . .'"

The News commentator, starting out from the premise that the agreements are not merely financial understandings but also political, declares:

"Their aim is to further, and make secure, postwar rebuilding and prosperity. The nations of the world can swim together, or sink separately. Either this is one world, as Mr. Willkie was converted into believing, economically as well as politically, or is a chaotic mess."

H. F.

Rub Out
This Cancer

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In Sunday's *Mirror*, I read a piece about one Eugene Roguler, bartender, who had a fight with a couple of his customers because he insisted on seeing their draft cards to prove their age before serving them drinks. Stabbed in the stomach, Roguler is in the Harlem Hospital in bad shape. The article then ends with the old slur, "all are Negroes." Is there not some way that we can pass a law to prevent reporters from taking these sly pokes at an entire race just because a few get into criminal troubles?

This would make it impossible for the bosses of the dirty sheets to play up these silly hatreds. It is in this same underhand way that many readers draw the conclusion that the largest majority of Negro people are thugs or criminals.

I hope that Pete Cacchione and Ben Davis read these lines.

Pass a law. Rub out this cancer.

WOODY GUTHRIE

Applause
For Art Piece

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Excuse my blurb but I can't help clapping hands over David Platt's piece about art critics. The fact that this had to be said by a film critic is no accident. Who else is better qualified to bring paintings down to earth? The "broad and appreciative public" can teach the medicine men of criticism some astounding lessons, and this goes for literature too. For instance, the Letter of Fanny Fox in the DW of February 28 is all in line with the problem of making "the arts" function in the day-to-day, face-to-face, down-to-earth situations we find ourselves in at this time. "It's as simple as that."

E. H. RUSSELL

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Page 7

Views On Labor News

WHAT are the prospects on wage policy?

A study of the report of the public members of the War Labor Board, points to some definite signs. Labor should study them and draw the implications to further its fight.

First, the report reveals a serious dispute both as to a yardstick on wages and the cost of living. The report lists no less than four figures to indicate the rise in wages since January, 1941: average straight time hourly earnings or 43.9 percent; straight time earnings adjusted for inter-industry shifts, 36.7 percent; straight time earnings by occupations, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics urban index, 30 percent; and wage rate schedules, 19.7 percent. Labor insists that the last is the real measure. The WLB picked the 36.7 percent.

The cost of living dispute is more familiar to the public. Labor's survey took into account such wartime factors as deterioration of quality and marketing changes, and estimated the rise at 43.5 percent. The WLB used the 25.5 percent shown in the BLS index and added a "correction" of approximately four points after its own survey.

LABOR did not fight the government's stabilization policy or the idea of the Little Steel formula when it was announced. Labor was assured that the relationship that existed in the middle of 1942 would continue through



by George Morris

the war. Labor wants only a revision to restore that relationship. It is, therefore, quite reasonable to ask the President that he name a really impartial body to settle the yardstick dispute once and for all and that corrections in wage policy be made accordingly.

Secondly, the report describes the chaos in our "ill-defined and unbalanced wage structures," and makes a number of suggestions which it is proposed should be considered by a "tri-partite agency." Also suggested is the consideration of a "general industry-labor conference" which would deal with the basic aspects of a wage policy that "might be incorporated in a national agreement." The President should be asked immediately to name such a tri-partite body.

Related to the above two, is a third point in the report, suggesting that after Germany's defeat, when considerable economy could shift to producing consumer goods, it would be possible to raise wages. In this connection the Board is also indicating its problem of blocking a wage drop during the period of reconversion when working hours will fall. The report expresses full accord with the President's stated aim of advancing the standards of workers as a necessary condition for a 60-million job economy.

AT AN earlier stage of the war, such a suggestion might have been taken as a long-range view. But developments on the European war fronts today brings the pro-

5—Prospects on Changes In Our Wage Policy

posal within much closer range. Labor ought to ask for a definite government commitment for immediate upward revision after V-E Day.

Fourth, is admission in the report that millions of workers are still under a sub-standard wage, and its stress that measures are needed to lift their levels. The WLB has, since the report, given some tangible evidence of what could be done when it lifted the 50 cents an hour minimum to 55 cents. WLB chairman William H. Davis estimates that some 4,000,000 workers stand to benefit.

It should be quite apparent that a fight to lift the substandard margin line, perhaps to 60 cents or the 65 cents in Sen. Pepper's minimum wage bill, would be a tremendous reinforcement for the entire wage structure. As the Board itself provides in its decisions, those immediately above old substandards must also be lifted so that the relative advantages are maintained.

Meanwhile, the tremendous possibility of lifting the lowest wages even under the 55-cent rule should not be overlooked.

Finally, labor can draw support in the report for its claim that rules to correct inequalities within and between plants, must be more flexible. With that, quite naturally, goes the demand that the President should ban the interference of Stabilization Director James F. Vinson, who has been constantly swinging a club over corrections which may amount to a substantial sum.

The above partial and realizable steps, taken together, could amount to quite an advance.

Taxes to Maintain Full Employment

cent years are given in our March Economic Notes).

FOR the reconversion period a program along the lines outlined by the CIO is desirable. It would increase the excess profits tax exemptions for small companies and grade more progressively the corporate income tax rates. It would retain the present top normal and surtax rates only for corporations making more than \$100,000 instead of the \$25,000 exemption now prevailing.

It would continue the excess profits tax until at least one year after the end of the Japanese war, both as a means of preventing postwar profiteering and because the revenue needs of the country will still be very substantial.

To stimulate new investment in the reconversion period a certain increase in the yearly depreciation allowances for new machinery and equipment is also considered good business and employment.

Other labor proposals include adoption of an integrated estates and gift tax system, the raising of exemption for personal income taxes and reduction of rates on lower incomes without reducing those on the higher brackets. Labor advocates also the elimination of the discriminatory normal (formerly the "victory") tax, and the end of all sales taxes no matter under what name they may be disguised.

Facts for Victory

WITH federal income tax payments due in a few days everyone is now more tax-conscious than at any other time of the year. So it's appropriate to see what the "tax picture" is at the moment and what the prospects are for taxes that will strengthen national unity in the war and make the fullest production and employment now and in the reconversion and postwar period.

Certain interests around the National Association of Manufacturers are loud in their claim for tax "relief." They regard their share of payment for the war as a "burden" they would very much like to shift to the shoulders of returning GIs and their families and the budgets of low-income consumers.

Various business groups have been presenting extensive programs of tax "reform" most of which call for the reduction or elimination of taxes on corporations. These proposals, which have been popping up during the last few months, would in our judgment tend to weaken the nation, discourage consumption, and prevent the achievement of postwar full employment goals.

A demagogic appeal in most of the proposals is their assertion that corporate tax relief would somehow automatically result in lower prices and higher wages and hence contribute to purchasing power all around.



by Labor Research Assn.

THE basic point they would have us ignore is that corporation taxes are figured on income after all wages and other operating expenses are paid. A company's capacity to give wage increases is therefore obviously based on its profit before, not after, the payment of taxes.

Business experience in this country shows that companies do not hand out higher wages because they have lower taxes. (Otherwise the Coolidge-Harding-Hoover period would have been one of peak wages!) As most intelligent business men now admit wages are determined not by tax levels but by the strength of labor organizations and the general conditions of the labor market.

Neither is there any substance to the contention that price reductions would flow from a cut in corporate taxes. Under competitive conditions such a variable element as taxes does not affect the general price structure. And under monopoly conditions prices are even farther removed from any relation to taxes.

In reply to those who are agitating for the repeal of corporate taxes President Roosevelt in his Budget Message stated that wartime taxes should definitely be maintained so long as large-scale war expenditures are necessary. He declared there is no justification for tax reductions "as long as we are engaged in a major war." (Figures on total taxes in re-

Argentina Forced to Drop Bluff of War on Axis

Wireless to Allied Labor News

MONTEVIDEO, March 2.—Argentina's much talked of war declaration on the Axis has been dropped after the GOU (Colonels' Lodge) regime learned that Pan-American recognition would be granted Argentina only if the war declaration

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Score French Black Market

The French railroad workers federation declared enough trains could be brought regularly to PARIS to meet the food shortage. The unionists charged that the "lack of transportation" excuse is used to cover inefficient control of the black market, failure to purge Vichyites, inadequate prices to peasants, scandalous profits to middlemen who should be eliminated altogether. . . . France and ITALY have resumed diplomatic relations. . . . New records have been made in French aircraft production under Communist Minister of Air CHARLES TILLON. . . . Members of the ultra-nationalist French CROIX DE FEU, suppressed for pro-Fascist activities by the pre-war Popular Front government, is forming a new party.

More than 3,000 internees, including 350 ELAS fighters, at the Massani concentration camp near ATHENS, went on a hunger strike in protest against violations of the government-EAM agreement promising amnesty. . . . The Greek American Council protested the ARGENTINE government's suppression of Neos Kosmos, Greek anti-Fascist newspaper in Buenos Aires. . . . Greek National Guardsmen and ELAS sympathizers clashed in Lavadeia near Athens when guardsmen attempted to arrest 300 former ELAS troops.

Iraq and Saudi Arabia declared war on the AXIS. Iran made its declaration of war on Japan retroactive to Feb. 28. . . . Trier, Germany, just captured by the U. S. Third Army, is the birthplace of KARL MARX. . . . Actress STELLA ADLER will give an all-star cocktail party for the American Committee for Yugoslavia Relief at her home, 181 W. 54 St., Sun., Mar. 4.

was accompanied by domestic changes, something which the GOU was determined to avoid, it was learned here today.

As a result of the growing influence of Argentine exiles here, the GOU is also reported to have sent emissaries to this city in an effort to persuade some of them, especially the Radical party leaders in exile, to return to Argentina.

The latest effort in this direction was made this week after the exiles' Junta Patria Liber, which includes Radical, Socialist, Communist, Conservative and labor leaders, denounced the maneuvers of the GOU.

Former Radical deputy Silvana Santander, a member of Patria Libre, confirmed to Allied Labor News that attempts were made to dissuade him from publishing his book, "Nazism in Argentina and its Conquest of the Army."

Growing internal resistance in Argentina is seen with the emergence of a new slogan, "Let us prepare to celebrate the fall of Berlin," which the democratic underground has plastered on the walls of Buenos Aires. The slogan is an allusion to the demonstrations held in Buenos Aires when Paris was liberated.

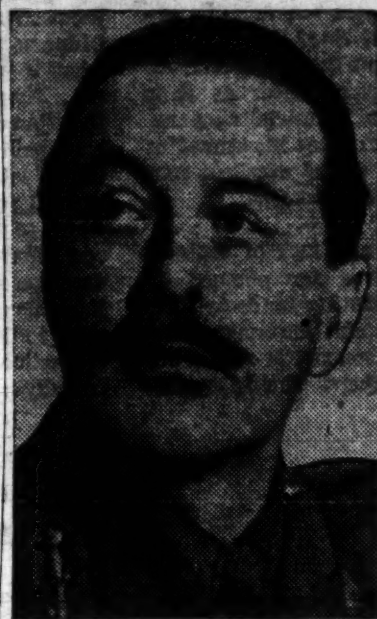
Argentina is reported speeding its war preparations. Pueblo Argentino, exile publication here, states in its Feb. 25 issue that another 25,000,000 pesos (6,250,000) has been appropriated "for the construction of strategic highways in Entre Rios and Corrientes provinces" and that metal, textile and other industries "are working almost exclusively for the army."

It adds that the 100,000-man army has been increased in proportion to the construction of new barracks, and that "airplane motors and special steel keep arriving, doubtlessly delivered by submarine."

Aachen Becomes Aix la Chappelle

LONDON, March 2 (UP).—The British Broadcasting Company is calling the German town of Aachen by its French name, Aix la Chappelle, at the suggestion of Prime Minister Churchill, it was learned today.

Alexander Visits Tolbukhin



FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER

ROME, March 2. (UP).—Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean, has visited the headquarters of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin, commander of Russia's Third Ukrainian Army, it was announced today.

French Army Now 1,200,000

PARIS, March 2 (UP).—The French Army now numbers 1,200,000 men, Gen. Charles de Gaulle disclosed today in a speech before the National Assembly. But "we are not sending any of them against the Germans unless they are properly equipped," he added.

"The Allies have been giving us part of what we need and we are making our own light arms, light tanks and transport ourselves. We will continue until we have given France the great armies she needs."

To cheers, De Gaulle said the Government considers that coal, electricity, gas, transport, communications, heavy industry and credit should be nationalized.

"The French working class must obviously play a large part in the reorganization of order in the country, and it is only fair that it should cooperate with employers in the control of business and participate in their exploitation and in profits also," De Gaulle said.

"Without doubt individual ability and initiative must be the basis of this reconstruction by the state, which must hold the controlling levers of heavy industry and particularly must dispose of credits."

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Rome Paper Hits Antonini Attempt to Divide Partisans

ROME, March 2 (ALN).—The conservative Italian daily, Italia Nuova, took issue this week with the claim by Luigi Antonini's Italian American Labor Council in the United States that the unification of north Italy's partisans is a move to bring them under Communist domination.

"This menacing attempt to keep the various partisan groups separated," said Italia Nuova, "might seem, without too much effort of thought, an obvious intention to weaken the military and patriotic contribution of Italy, by means of wilfully creating or increasing among the Italian partisans the foundation for factious disagreement."

Purge of Nazis Is First Aim of Hungary Premier

Hungarian Premier Bela Miklos regards the purge of fascist remnants and fulfillment of agrarian reform as his government's priority jobs. Interviewed in Debrecen, Hungary, by the special correspondent

of the New York Hungarian Daily Journal (Maygar Jovo), Miklos expressed confidence that the armistice terms assure an independent, democratic future for his country.

"The Prime Minister is a tall, elderly man," Magyar Jovo's correspondent wrote. "He wore a blue business suit and light shirt. He arose from his chair to receive me, then offered me a seat."

"In the course of our conversation, the Prime Minister said that the armistice terms, brought back from Moscow, serve as the basis of 'the radical reconstruction of our country.'"

ALREADY STARTED

"We want to do our share in the annihilation of Hitlerism," he said. "We want to rid ourselves forever of German domination and seek new political orientations."

"Our immediate objective is to cleanse our country of all remnants of fascism and the Szalasi gang," he declared. [Ferenc Szalasi, Nazi puppet premier.] "We have already started with this work. On Feb. 4, three of Szalasi's bandits were condemned to death and executed."

"We shall carry out the agrarian reform, the centuries-old dream of the Hungarian peasants, which in the past remained a promise. We shall bring a better future to the hitherto oppressed classes."

A NEW LIFE

"The Hitlerites, those human beasts, and the Szalasi bandits looted the country, destroyed the railroads, took with them a part of the population, and in consequence administration broke down. They did this with the premeditated and malicious intent of ruining the country. However, their calculations have gone wrong."

"Above the ruins, a new life will come. For this free and independent existence we are indebted to the

noble and courageous Red Army. Hungary would have been totally destroyed were it not for the Red Army which has saved it from Hitler's claws."

"On its part, the government agrees to do everything in its power to fulfill its obligations. It shall not be hindered by the many obstacles in its way. We shall fulfill the terms of the armistice."

4 Brooklyn Men Win Honors in Italy

Four Brooklyn men serving with the Fifth Army in Italy have recently received decorations, according to a delayed announcement. Lieut. Al Gutterman, of 7619 21st Ave., Bklyn, received the Silver Star for gallantry in action, and the following men were awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service in combat: Sgt. Ernest Katz, 1037 51st St.; Pfc. Joseph Arberio, 354 Gold St., and Pfc. Bruno G. Serafini, 7805 14th Ave.

GI School in Rome

Rome Area Allied Command in the Mediterranean Theatre plans to open high school and university classes for officers and enlisted men in that city.

Henry Hudson Club, CPA
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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tonight—Manhattan

THEATRE OF ALL NATIONS presents "Tolerance," two plays on racial discrimination by Jacques F. Ferrand, tonight at 8:30. Carnegie Chamber of Music Hall. Admission \$1.20-\$2.40.

GENIUS CLUB presents show, dance and movies. Two halls and two continuous entertainments. NEO orchestra with two vocalists, Jane Martin and Toni Peters beginning 8:30 p.m. One hour stage show begins 11 p.m. with Bernie West, New York's most amusing comedian, M.C. Five acts. Produced by Leo Shull. Movies include: "Little King" cartoon, "Funny Face" cartoon, Chaplin comedy, "Soviet Folk Dances" and "Hell Bent for Election."

All for one admission, 50c plus tax. Movies presented on the nightclub floor, 13 Astor Place. Servicemen, cadet nurses, merchant marine admitted free. Near B'way and 8th St. Take K. side IRT to Astor Pl. or BMT local to 8th St.

5TH ANNUAL A.L.P. DANCE and Entertainment. Jimmy Savo, Mary Lou Williams, Bessie Bruno, Ralph Hayes and orchestra. Irving Plaza, 14th St. and Irving Place. Subs. 99c.

SQUARE DANCING led by Enge Menaker, well-known caller and square dance leader is fun! Bring your friends to the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St. at 8:30 p.m. 75c.

DANCE AROUND. Folk dances, squares and nationalities at 116 W. 21st St. 8:30 p.m. Adm. 50c. AYD State Folk Dance Group. JOIN OUR FUN, members and friends. Interesting discussions, surprise attractions, congenial atmosphere. Cultural and Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St. 8:30 p.m.

CHELSEA FOLK DANCE GROUP. Also tangoes, etc. Sat., Sun., 8-12, 90c. Instruction. Servicemen free. Spartacus Hall, 289 W. 25th St.

THE DOWNFALL OF HAMAN, colorful folk-play (Yiddish; English synopsis submitted), presented by the Yiddish Theatre Ensemble, under direction B. Zelnach, at Fraternities Clubhouse, 119 W. 46th St. 8:45 p.m. Tickets at entrance from 4 p.m.

Ausp.: Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order IWO.

Tonight Brooklyn

DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT, 11th Annual. IWO Lodge 817, JCH, Bay Parkway and 78th St. Dancing to Al Postal's orchestra. Top-notch entertainment. Arlene Carmen, Bernie Hern, Harrison and Gibbs. Subs. \$1, tax. 8 p.m.

GALA INSTALLATION. All-star entertainment, dancing. 1. Amter, guest, will install officers. Enjoy full evening before curfew. Refreshments free. Subs. 50c plus tax. Brighton Manhattan Communist Political Ass'n, 3300 Coney Island Ave., Bklyn. Saturday at 8 p.m.

Tomorrow—Manhattan

WHAT'S BEHIND THE STRIKE MOVEMENT? Hear Dorothy Loeb, popular writer—Labor Staff Daily Worker, editor Union Lookout column, discuss Labor's No-Strike Pledge at Forum, Henry Forbes Club, 201 Second Ave. Sunday evening, at 8:30. Second 4th. Admission 25c.

HELEN DRASCHA will discuss the situation in Yugoslavia, and tell of her own escape from the Nazis. The Yugoslav Chorus will sing "Tito's Songs," so far unrecorded. Followed by social and folk dancing. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St. 50c.

Tomorrow Bronx

MIKE GOLD in Bronx Culture Center, 1733 Boston Road. The topic: When Berlin Falls. Sunday at 8 p.m.

Tomorrow Brooklyn

CAPT. SERGEI KOVNAKOFF, noted military authority, will speak Sunday evening on The Last Stage of the War in Europe. Brighton Community Center, 3300 Coney Island Ave.

60,000 JOBS. Sid Brooks, legislative director Brooklyn CPA, Recordings. Adm. 25c. Brownsville CPA, 1831A Strauss St. 8 p.m.

SPAIN TODAY. Hear David McKelvey White, Sunday, March 4, 8:30 p.m. Tom Patne Club, 372 Kingston Ave. Adm. 35c.

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3,000 CIO Leaders at Pay Parley Sunday

More than 3,000 CIO union officials and shop stewards from Greater New York are expected to attend an all-day conference tomorrow (Sunday) on wage revision at

the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 73rd St., west of Broadway.

The conference, at which Lee Pressman, general CIO counsel, will be a speaker, will consider action on

the War Labor Board's refusal to recommend upward revision of the Little Steel formula, and will consider the threat to labor's no-strike pledge,

Keynote of the conference call is the drive for 60,000,000 jobs and the direct connection between realization of this program and solutions to wage and manpower problems.

Tough Fight For State FEPC Ahead: Davis

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., yesterday greeted the passage of the Ives-Quinn bill by the State Assembly as a "first-round people's victory," but warned against any relaxation in the fight until the bill passes the State Senate.

"Labor and the people of the state—Negro and white and from all creeds and stations of life—are to be congratulated for their splendid turnout in support of the bill at the hearing in Albany, Feb. 20. It was that hearing that broke the back of the opposition to the measure in the Assembly," Councilman Davis said.

"The toughest battle is to come up in the second round, that is when the bill reaches the Senate. There the copperheads who have been repudiated by large sections of business for whom they arrogantly attempted to speak, are planning a last ditch fight using demagoguery of which Dr. Goebbels would be proud. I must also pay my respects to the 'yes-but' editorials in the New York Times which have provided these copperheads with garments of respectability, sobriety and sedateness.

"Credit must be given to the Assembly non-partisan majority who voted for the bill. Thank heaven we do not have polltaxers in New York, and the Democrats supported the measure in a solid bloc. Those Republicans who put aside party label and followed the leadership of Ives are also to be commended. The upstate copperhead Republicans—Stuart, Bontecou and Manly—shame, Sen. Coudert—the majority are leading the fight for all sorts of vicious and tricky amendments—will have to answer to the voters next year. Evidently these gentlemen are taking orders from the Ku Klux Klan, which they seem to know so much about.

"No doubt the failure of Gov. Dewey to really fight for this bill has helped the opposition along. His refusal to send a special message on this—one of the biggest issues in New York State's history—placing himself publicly on record for the bill, shows how much he thinks of the pledges of his own party. He is still trying to play both sides of his rickety Republican machine.

"Send an extra wire or letter to your State Senator and to the Senate Majority leader demanding immediate passage of the Ives-Quinn bill. This is not only a New York issue. It will determine in no small measure whether we are to have a permanent FEPC nationally."

Ben Davis Ball Now April 15

The midnight curfew order has resulted in changes in plans and program for the ball in honor of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., scheduled to be held at the Golden Gate on March 17, it was announced yesterday by Helen Samuels, chairman of the arrangements committee. The committee will instead hold a spring fiesta on Sunday, April 15, which will begin with a musical program by brilliant stars at 3 p. m. in the afternoon and last through until midnight, with dancing during the evening hours.

Among sponsors of the ball are Pearl Primus, Howard Fast, Howard De Silva and many other cultural and community leaders.

OPA Relaxes Points On Canned Apples

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UP).—Price Administrator Chester Bowles today announced a reduction in points for canned apples and applesauce in the new ration period, and a sharp increase for canned mixed fruits, peaches, pineapples, pears, and tomatoes.

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Polish Hero of 1776 Fought for Negro Rights

Americans of Polish descent played an important part in the struggle for full freedom of the Negro people, following the lead of General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, who fought under Washington for American Independence.

This little known phase of American history is discussed by Boleslaw Gebert, president of the IWO Polonia Society, in the Polish weekly Glos Ludowy published in Detroit.

A translation of part of his article follows:

"Kosciuszko, as a son of Poland, then enslaved, could not remain indifferent to the fate of the Negro people. His testament of May 5, 1789, upon his departure from America, reads:

POLE ABOLITIONISTS

"I, Thaddeus Kosciuszko . . . do hereby declare and direct that should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States hereby authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to employ the whole thereof in purchasing Negroes from among his own as any others and giving them liberty in my name in giving them an education in trades and otherwise, and in having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality, which may make them good neighbors, good fathers or mothers, husbands or wives and in their duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country and of the good order of society and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful, and I make the said Thomas Jefferson my executor of this."

"Such was the last Kosciuszko document signed on American soil. Kosciuszko's testament was carried out in the year 1826, when the first educational institute for Negroes was established in Newark, N. J. This institution bore the name of Kosciuszko.

"When progressive Americans demanded the abolition of slavery, Poles were in the first ranks. The Society of Polish Immigrants of New York called for abolition. Mr. Julian Juskiewicz, a well-known Polish leader, demanded freedom for the Negroes in 1830 when he raised the call, 'Restore full freedom to the Negroes!' The engineer T. Lewinski was co-editor of an abolitionist paper, The True American, published in Lexington, Ky.

"When 300,000 slave-owners of

the South began their rebellion, seceding from the United States, out of 30,000 Poles living in our country, four thousand joined the Army of the Republic. A Polish Legion was formed by General Wlodzimierz Krzyzanski, who, after the Civil War, wrote: 'We smashed the hydra's head; lower are the heads of the merchants of human beings.' Another famous general under Lincoln was Joseph Karge.

"There were, however, a few hundred Poles who fought with the Confederates. The leader of this group was Captain Kasper Tochman, who preached 'the natural rights of the white race.' This Tochman bitterly condemned and insulted the Great Emancipator, Lincoln. The ideology of Tochman is today's ideology of Hitler, the theory of the 'master race' and 'natural rights' to enslave the Poles and other peoples.

"These are the historic traditions of the Polish-Americans in the struggle for the freedom of the Negro people. Americans of Polish descent can truly be proud of the record of their forefathers. It is in the spirit of this tradition that we, together with the whole of American democracy, continue the struggle for full citizens' rights for the Negro people. We reject and condemn all discrimination against, and persecution of, our Negro fellow citizens."

Excellent Acting, That's All!

MUSICIENS DU CIEL, French film with English subtitles, with Rene Lefevre. 55th St. Playhouse.

Excellent acting expended on a story of how a member of the Paris underworld (whose pithy slang loses out in translation) is redeemed from sin by a beautiful and angelic lieutenant of the Salvation Army (Michele Morgan). Michel Simon's hilarious rendition of the Prodigal Son tale is one of the picture's few highlights.

MOTION PICTURES

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Songs of Resistance At Anti-Franco Rally

Morty Freedman's Songs of Resistance will be a feature of the Break with Franco Memorial Rally, for Helen Horton next Monday, March 5, 8:00 p. m. at The Livingstone, 301 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Ernestina Gonzalez, Hon. Peter V. Cacchione and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will speak.

Corwin Play At CIO World Unity Rally

A new version of Norman Corwin's powerful drama, "Untitled," will be presented on a specially designed stage at the CIO World Unity Rally in Madison Square Garden, the night of March 12th, it was announced today at Rally Headquarters.

Originally written for radio presentation, "Untitled" is a detailed prose poem about the average GI, his background, his thinking and contains an ardent plea for world unity.

It will be presented in the Garden in ten scenes, with unique staging and lighting effects, effectively combatting the size and acoustics of house.

The World Unity Rally is being sponsored by the CIO as a public endorsement of the accords reached at the Crimean and the London World Trade Union Conferences. A feature of the program will be the first report of the proceedings of the London World Trade Union Conference.

Speakers list will include Philip Murray, CIO president; R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers Union and head of the CIO delegation to the London Conference; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Mayor LaGuardia; and top government officials of United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

Tickets, ranging in price from 60 cents to \$2.40 are on sale at all local CIO offices, Madison Square Garden and World Unity Rally Headquarters, Room 1314, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

Van Wyck Brooks Elected Chairman of Writers Group

Van Wyck Brooks, noted critic, was elected chairman of the Literature Division of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions at a luncheon-meeting held this week at the Hotel Biltmore.

Over 200 authors, publishers, booksellers, literary agents and other figures in the book world were present at the meeting which launched the Literature Division. Quentin Reynolds presided. Howard Fast, Carl Van Doren, and James Reid were the featured speakers.

Mr. Reid, textbook editor of Harcourt, Brace outlined a four-point program for full support of the Crimea decisions, the President's Economic Bill of Rights, freedom of

expression, and full citizenship.

The other officers elected by the Literature Division, in addition to Mr. Brooks, were Howard Fast, co-chairman, and Lillian Lustig, of William R. Scott, executive secretary.

The following were elected as members-at-large of the executive committee: Quentin Reynolds, William Rose Benet, Marshall Best, Richard Boyer, Marcia Davenport, Donald Elder, W. E. B. DuBois, Maxim Lieber.

Also: Elizabeth Otis, Margaret Burns, Dorothy Parker, Mark Van Doren, Carl Van Doren, James Reid, Allene Talmey, Richard Lauterbach, Alfred A. Van Duyn, and Jessie Fauset.

Mostly Tinsel in Technicolor

BRING ON THE GIRLS, a Paramount Pictures production of a story by Pierre Wolff made into a screenplay by Karl Tumberg and Darrell Ware, with cast including Veronica Lake, Sonny Tufts, Eddie Bracken, Marjorie Reynolds, Grant Mitchell and Spike Jones and his orchestra. At the Paramount.

The new film Bring on the Girls, at the Paramount, brings on a lot of horseplay and other nonsense, too, all wrapped up in Technicolor tinsel and tied together with pleasing tunes.

The hoary "plot"—young millionaire in search of a gal who'll marry him for himself alone—is enlivened somewhat by the addition of a war

flavoring. The rich youth is a U.S. sailor who, until now, has worked in one of his own score of war-production plants. His person is considered so precious by his heirs that they send another young man, an attorney, as a sort of guardian into the Navy to watch over him.

The skeleton of the story is too weak for the mass of stuff it is made to stagger under. The music and the Technicolor save the film. Evidence is clear, however, that Technicolor alone is not enough, even when it is used, as here, to drape the beautiful forms of countless charming girls.

MOTION PICTURES

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THIRTY SECONDS OVER TOKYO
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Late Bulletins

Iwo Jima Fight in Last Phase; Last Airdrome Reported Won

GUAM, Saturday, March 3 (UP).—Marines of the Third Division are only two thirds of a mile from the north end of Iwo after a big break through the center of the Japanese main defense line, and the savage fight for the island, in its last phase, front dispatches said today.

It was believed the Marines now

had possession of the third and last airdrome on Iwo and were moving eastward from it to take the remainder of the plateau which they control.

The Fifth Marine Division, on the western side of Iwo, and the fourth division on the east, were making limited gains against fierce resistance.

Barkley Urges Senate to Speed Action on Manpower Legislation

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Mar. 2. — Sen. Alben W. Barkley, (D-Ky), Majority Leader, asked the Senate today to speed action on the manpower bill which has been on the floor all week.

Barkley's insistence on quick action was badly needed. The Senate spent five hours today on three amendments and will not meet again until Monday. Ten more amendments await action.

First action today was on the Tydings amendment, strengthening the deferments of farm workers, and punishing deferred farm workers who quit their jobs, as evaders of the Selective Service law. On motion of Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D-Md), himself, the Senate

kept the provisions strengthening the deferment of farm workers, but struck out the penalty clause. It was argued that farm workers should not be penalized more than industrial workers.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O), was beaten by a 16-15 vote when he offered an amendment forbidding the War Manpower Commission to reduce staffs of newspapers, magazines and press services below 1944 limits.

Sen. Homer Capehart (R-Ind), offered an amendment giving the War Manpower Commission authority to fix production requirements for workers and for plants. This was defeated.

Two anti-labor amendments offered by "Pappy" E. Lee O'Daniel, (D-Tex.), today were not acted on.

Koiso to Report on Tokyo Defeats

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UP).—Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso will meet tomorrow with representatives of all Japanese factions in the House of Peers to report on the military and political situation, Tokyo radio reported today, while Adm. Shinzo Kobayashi former cabinet minister, announced plans for a new totalitarian policy.

Kobayashi, who resigned from the cabinet yesterday in a further man-

ifestation of internal difficulties in Japan, had Koiso's approval as he prepared to form "the one, great and perfect political party — demanded by several Japanese factions as an answer to current military and naval setbacks.

Kobayashi said he was forming the new party in the interest of "protecting and defending an invincible empire never before spoiled by foreign invasion."

115 GIs Get Another Chance

PARIS, March 2 (UP).—Of 156 American soldiers recently convicted of stealing and selling army supplies to the black market, 115 will be given a chance to redeem themselves in combat as members of a special "fighting unit," Gen. Pleas B. Rogers, commander of the Seine section, announced today.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower or-

dered that all of the men, except the leaders and those who refused to help clear up the thefts, were to be given a chance to make amends in battle. Volunteers will report to a reinforcement depot on March 7 to begin combat training. Their former ratings have been wiped out; all are privates. The ultimate assignment of the special unit was not announced.

Report Head of Superfort Command Killed

The Blue Network said yesterday that it had learned that "Maj. Gen. Millard Harmon, chief of the U.S. 20th Air Force Super Bomber Command, has been lost in a plane crash in the Pacific." Lt. Gen. Millard F. Harmon is commander of the Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean areas.

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UP).—The War Department said tonight that it could not confirm or deny reports that Lt. Gen. Millard Harmon, chief of the U.S. 20th Air Force Super Bomber Command, is missing. It said it was asked about such reports Thursday night but had nothing to confirm them.

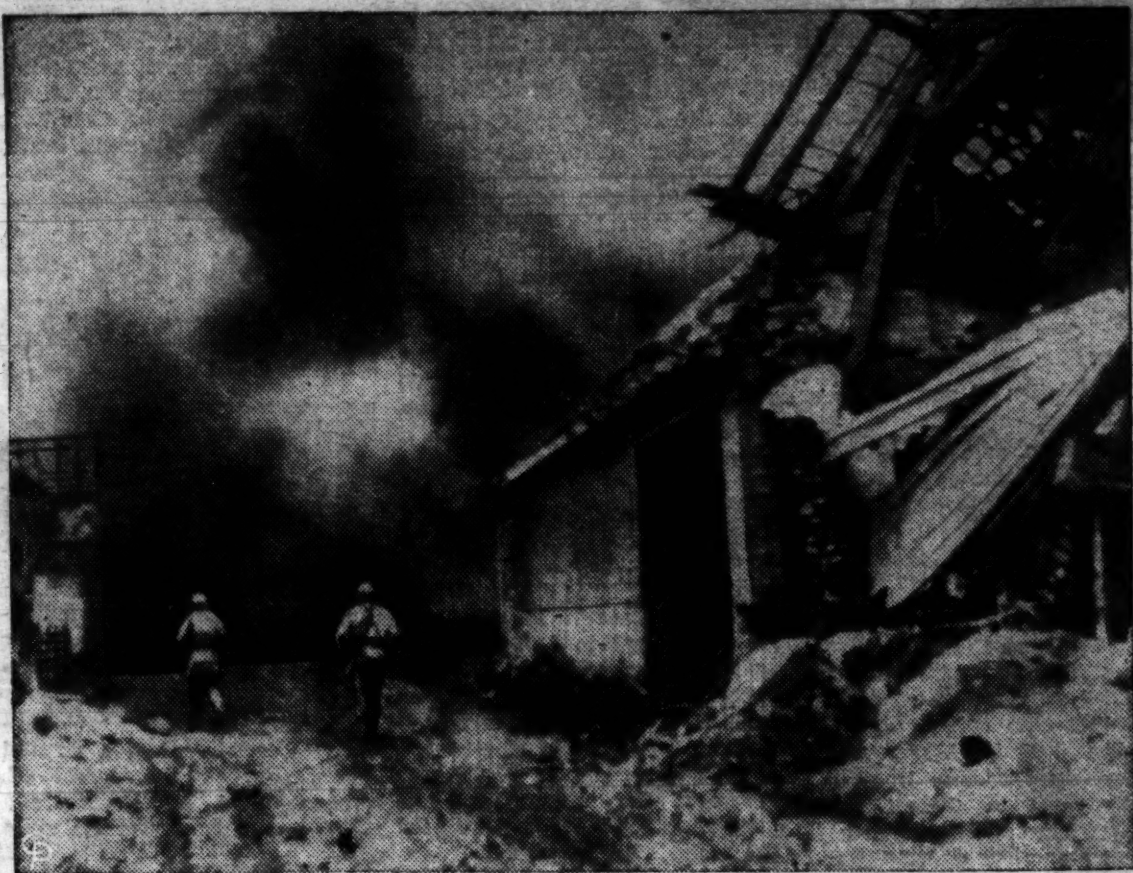
Vargas Cagney on Running for Reelection

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 2 (UP).—President Getulio Vargas announced today that he is "not interested" in running for reelection, but most of his countrymen felt tonight that he has left the way open to be "drafted."

Vargas replied, "Wait and see, my friend" to one of nearly 150 Rio newspaper editors and foreign correspondents who asked him point-blank what would he do if some party nominated him as its candidate. The newspapermen were summoned to his summer palace.

Daily Worker

New York, Saturday, March 3, 1945



The infantrymen of the U. S. First Army find the smoke of battle just ahead of them as they reach the flame-swept village of Mersnich, Germany, on the road to Cologne. Through devastated towns like this, the powerful forces of Lt. Gen. Hodges have been pushing in their smash to the Rhineland.

The Veteran Commander

TWO IMPORTANT MEETINGS

TWO most important meetings have taken place on the western and southern fronts facing Germany. One—Gen. Eisenhower has called in Montgomery, Bradley, Simpson, Crerar and Dempsey for a staff meeting on the Western Front. Two—Field Marshal Alexander, the Allied commander in Italy, has visited Marshal Tolbukhin (probably in Budapest) and Marshal Tito (wherever he is in Yugoslavia).

Now, why do you think should Eisenhower call an urgent meeting of the general officers commanding the troops which face the Rhine between Holland and the Eiffel Mountains at this time? American troops have captured Munchen-Gladbach and Neuss. They have reached the Rhine. German resistance is such that Munchen-Gladbach, a city of close to 300,000, was taken with five American casualties (not 5,000, but actually F-I-V-E). German troops west of the Rhine, between Cologne and Wesel, are being cut up into fragments. Clearly, the bulk of what is left of the Germans has been withdrawn to the east bank, as was to be expected.

Does the mopping up operation of disorganized enemy troops call for the congregation of so many generals' stars? Clearly not. It is a good bet that the conference dealt with the problem of forcing the Rhine now, while enemy resistance has not had time to harden and get organized on the right bank of the river. The mopping up can be left to the second strategic echelon of Allied troops.

Thus the crucial question now is whether we should cross the Rhine now. The Rhine is about 400 yards wide below Cologne and its current is quite swift. The operation is not an easy one,

but it can be done because similar things have been done on all European rivers east of 14 degrees east longitude.

The second meeting, or meetings rather, between Alexander and Tolbukhin and Alexander and Tito were concerned very obviously with possible coordinated operations in Italy, Yugoslavia and western Hungary.

More than two weeks have passed since Budapest was captured. The rail center there should be more or less in order and a push into Austria by Tolbukhin is now possible. Tito who is preventing the escape of the German divisions from Yugoslavia could go over to the offensive in the direction of Zagreb and threaten Austria from the south. The long-forgotten Italian front would then erupt into action and sweep to the Brenner. Immediate action against the Alpine region from three directions could do much to foil Nazi plans for the organization of a last stand there at the moment when the main fronts are about to collapse.

Simultaneous action on the Rhine, the Po, the Drava, the Danube and the Oder could clinch the war in short order. This is why these meetings of commanders assume a tremendous potential importance.

We appear to be on the eve of a truly grandiose finale. However, the duration of this finale should not be expected to last days. It will certainly last weeks, and maybe months (but perhaps not so many months as some people expect), but the main thing is that the echoes of Yalta are reverberating through the hills of the Rhineland, the Appennines, the Alps, the Riesengebirge and the Prussian plains. We have coalition strategy at last.

LUBANG ISLAND SEIZED BY MacARTHUR

MANILA, Saturday, March 3 (UP).—Shock troops of the 24th Division have captured Lubang Island southwest of Luzon, completely clearing the main shipping passage through the central Philippines, it was disclosed today.

On Palawan Island to the south, where they landed Wednesday, 41st

Division troops have moved round the shores of Puerto Princesa Harbor and captured the town of Iwahig, site of the former Philippines penal colony, it was revealed.

The landing of the 24th Division on Lubang was effected yesterday against negligible resistance.

With the landings on Palawan and Lubang, Gen. MacArthur now

controls 16 Philippine islands.

On the front east of Manila the First Cavalry and Sixth Infantry Divisions continued a yard by yard advance eastward on a 10-mile front against some of the stiffest resistance of the Luzon campaign. The Japanese were strongly fortified in caves and fixed gun positions on high ground.

PINKY RANKIN

